



## LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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Geo. D. PRENTICE, Editors.  
PAUL R. SHIFFMAN, Jr., Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,  
OF NEW JERSEY.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
GEO. H. PENDLETON,  
OF OHIO.

### ELECTORAL TICKET.

STATE AT LARGE,  
FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey.

THORNTON F. MARSHALL, of Bracken.

FIRST DISTRICT,  
B. F. DUKE, of McCracken.

SECOND DISTRICT,  
B. L. RITTER, of Christian.

THIRD DISTRICT,  
J. T. WINFREY, of Cumberland.

FOURTH DISTRICT,  
J. P. BARBOUR, of Washington.

FIFTH DISTRICT,  
W. F. BULLOCK, of Jefferson.

SIXTH DISTRICT,  
A. H. WARD, of Harrison.

SEVENTH DISTRICT,  
GEO. S. SHANKLIN, of Jessamine.

EIGHTH DISTRICT,  
W. A. HOSKINS, of Garrard.

NINTH DISTRICT,  
HARRISON TAYLOR, of Mason.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

Colonel John M. Harlan, the Attorney General of Kentucky, left this city yesterday for Indiana, where, in compliance with the invitation of the Democratic Central Committee of the State, he will address the people at the following times and places:

Salem, September 24th.

Mitchell, " 26th.

Loges, " 27th.

Petersburg, " 28th.

Paducah, " 29th.

Mt. Vernon, " 30th.

Evansville, October 1st.

We need not speak for Colonel Harlan a

respectful hearing from the men of Indiana.

An Old-line Whig, and the son of an Old-line Whig, he sits with the Democratic party in this struggle from simple devotion to his country—a devotion which he has illustrated on the battle-field. Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion, Colonel Harlan raised a regiment of volunteers, and served in the field for eighteen months, when he resigned in consequence of the death of his lamented father, whose unsettled affairs demanded the attention of his son. At the time of his resignation, Colonel Harlan com-manded a brigade. He has served his country as a soldier, and as a civilian, and has served her in both capacities with unexampled efficiency. He has a clear right to speak for his country before his countrymen in what ever section. As for the rest, we may safely trust to his high intelligence, his rare abilities and his commanding eloquence. We ask only that the people shall come out to hear him.

" Ninety days after date" Mr. Seward declared that the war would close in the early months of its breaking out, and the next year the abolition Governors of the Northern States promised, that, if the President would change the objects of the war, from a restoration of the supremacy of the laws to a crusade against slavery, hundreds of thousands of volunteers would "swarm" to the arms in the front to finish up the rebellion. The Secretary's declaration and the abolition Governor's promise have not been fulfilled, and yet they looked toward peace, and were not arraigned as evidences of treason. Then, in their opinion, it was *legal* to desist peace even by abrogating constitutional guarantees; now these same radical advisers of the President proclaim that it is treason to think of peace until slavery is extirpated. The Union Democracy in this crisis promises that the election of McClellan will bring peace upon the basis of the Union under the Constitution, and the restoration of the authority of the government, with the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. The freedom of Kentucky and of the entire country must look to the triumph of McClellan and Pendleton as the only hope of an honorable peace, while the success of Mr. Lincoln will entail upon us a protracted war, never to be ended except upon the ruins of the constitution and the reduction of the States to a condition of political servitude. It is not difficult, then, to decide for whom the people ought to vote in November.

The nose of the abolitionists curled when they seen honesty and independence, as the *minima prudica* shrinks on being touched. We quoted an extract from the Springfield Republican, in the other as an evidence of political candor, and the abolition organ here straightway declared that "the Republican is equaled by an old woman," and turned up its nose as if it seemed something corrupt. In order to give it real exercise as a smothered speech for healthy diction, while its nostrils dilated if opened, open by dumb-bells, we will approach it with another example of abolition respect for decency and truth. The Newbern port Herald, which is as true to its political creed as the penknife to the pole, makes an honest acknowledgment of the difference between the positions of McClellan and Lincoln as candidate for the Presidency. It says:

" The writer in the local organ of the abolition faction here, who claims to be an officer in Sherman's army, recently said that the soldiers who are enthusiastic for McClellan are either deserters, sneaks, or cowards to a man. We have received several communications from *private soldiers* in reply to the base insinuation, and they come from volunteers belonging to Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky regiments. A young soldier of the 1st Indiana, who carries the honorable marks of battle in many wounds, says this blither is no officer, though he may wear shoulder-straps, but that no true officer would do so disrespectfully to the soldiers; no brave man would call the noble volunteers who rushed to the call of an imperilled Union by the disgraceful name of coward, because they are not fanatics—apostates to their State or general welfare of the nation. The soldiers who lead the cause of freedom, who lead the nation, are all honest and勇敢的。 If Mr. Lincoln, therefore, stood upon his inaugural message to-day, the choice would simply be between the two men.

This is the whole truth. McClellan occupies the exact position that Lincoln did when he received the hearty support of all the conservatives of the country, and, if Lincoln had remained true to the principles of his inaug-urated mass, he would have received such a continuance of that support as would have re-elected him without opposition. But when he deserted his Union position, and took the disloyal and revolutionary stand that there could be no Union with slavery, the conservatives of the country rejected him and his heresies; and they will place McClellan in the Presidential chair to carry out the principles which Lincoln has abandoned.

The commander of a regiment of Kentuckian veterans writes to us as follows from his Headquarters near Atlanta:

" I have looked upon your paper ever since the beginning of the rebellion, the most logical and ablest organ of the South, and have always read it with interest, even I could obtain it; and now, during the present Presidential canvass, I am more than ever anxious to see what you say to advocate the claims and the principles of our only master, that is, my judgment, can save our country.

There are but few men in the South left among the army; but I am proud to say that a large majority of those left are for Little Mac, and for his friend.

The remnant of a gallant friend is in this particular a tolerably safe specimen of the Kentucky regiments in general; though it would be a fair specimen if it were not mainly for Little Mac."

The New York Times says there were present at the McMillan Ratification Meeting in that city last Saturday. The rallyably abolitionists will intrude themselves into every crowd. They have got so used to applying their needs from the public crib that they cannot keep their hands out of other people's pockets.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 21.)  
THE SOUTH HOPES FOR LINCOLN'S RE-ELECTION.

The Democratic nominees in the United States are McClellan for President and Pendleton for Vice-President. What concern have the people of these Confederate States in the fate of the Federal Government? In our opinion, the interest and hope of peace is not greatly advanced by their nomination. From General McClellan our people can have little hope of peace, either in the way of a truce or a peace, with signal approval by the rebels. Their correspondents say that the news of his selection was cheered along the whole Confederate line, but we are to take the statements of the confidential organs of the Jeff Davis administration as the only proper indication of the tone of rebel sentiment, and this is most clearly demonstrated in an article from the Richmond Enquirer of the 5th inst., which we insert in full in another part of this day's Journal. The Enquirer gives us opinion that Gen. McClellan the Confederates "can have but little hope of peace other than a reconstruction peace" and says "we are by far the most dangerous man for us; had his policy been persistently followed, and the war conducted on the principles of civilized warfare, he might have divided our people, and perhaps conquered our liberties." We must ask every man who desires to understand the feelings of the rebels, as between McClellan and Lincoln, to read the whole of the Enquirer's article, for every line is of significance. Whether it looks at the two candidates in the light of peace or war, it pronounces Lincoln to be the better for us; had his policy been persistently followed, and the war conducted on the principles of civilized warfare, he might have divided our people, hence with a earnest and honest love for the Union, he availed those fatal acts, and conducted the war for the destruction of the South. His policy is the olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other, to conquer by power and conciliate by policy for us; but the amoralizing hand of Federal kindness has softened the rigor of war, our people would not have been subjected to those terrible fires of suffering by which Mr. Lincoln has been compelled to act against our merciless foes. As a sincere secessionist, pro-war and nationality to peace and the Union, we looked to McClellan and Lincoln as the two pillars of the Union; but McClellan is to the pro-war policy of the Confederacy, and Lincoln is to the peace pledges of our ultimate triumph; they were terrible ordeals, but they most especially eradicated every sentiment of Union, and every sentiment of the Confederacy from our people, infusing the institution of the whole, until they would have accepted death as preferable to ultimate defeat.

Now, between Lincoln and Lincoln there are no points of difference—the former is a man of talents, of firmness, and great military experience and ability—the latter is a simple, though easy fool, a good but vacuous, and a man of no talents, who is the opposite of the Union only at heart. Mr. Lincoln has the fanatical object of freeing negroes for his insulation. Between "my plan" as Gen. Grant has it, and "act one" by Gen. McClellan, there could not have been more success for us, for we lost more men fighting the science of McClellan on the Peninsula than we have in repelling the rebels on the coasts and islands of the ocean.

Our best hope is from the honest fanatics of the United States; men who believe in their hearts that slavery is the "sum of all villainy, and sin, and cruelty" and sincerely believe it to be their duty to expel the slaves of the South.

Both the abolitionists and the Confederates are working with the Northerners abolitionists; the former know that they can always depend on the Southern masses to stand by them as long as Lincoln's policy prevails; but should McClellan triumph in November, the Union sentiment of the South would have an opportunity for expressing itself without the dead of being subdued by Confederate bonyne.

The best hope we have heard these sentiments from the New York Tribune, the Independent, and the Liberator of the abolition party? The leaders of the rebellion are working with the Northerners abolitionists; the former know that they can always depend on the Southern masses to stand by them as long as Lincoln's policy prevails; but should McClellan triumph in November, the Union sentiment of the South would have an opportunity for expressing itself without the dead of being subdued by Confederate bonyne.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 3 A. M.  
ATTEND AND HEAR!—The Hon. William F. Bullock, Elector for this District, will address the audience at the Court-house this (Saturday) evening at gas-lighting.

PRIVATE RALPH HAYESBACH.—The long-desired and anxiously-looked-for lecture of the eloquent speaker and gifted writer, Private Ralph Hayesbach, of the Louisville Legion, comes off to-night. The present political crisis, the subject matter, the speaker, the novelty of the occasion itself, has interested the latter with peculiar interest, and has aroused public curiosity, we apprehend there will be a crowd of citizens and soldiers at Masonic Hall to-night to hear this gifted private such as the place has seldom witnessed. No better theme could possibly be presented by the speaker than that which he has chosen for the occasion, and he it is deservedly a mere "nothing but a private" will attract the masses of the people to-night with a magnetic power.

We say, go early to-night if you desire to secure good seats. To-night may perhaps present the only opportunity of hearing him, although he has subject matter enough to continue his lectures every night for two weeks, and may consent to do so if the people urge him to it. Therefore, we say, be on hand to-night. Go early, and we hope all will be disposed to subscribe and contribute liberally toward aiding our own brave Legion in getting out what will add a new leaf to the shining laurel that already decks its brow. The publishers demand \$1,700 to publish "The Tribute of Glory to the Banks" and get it up in handsome style, but we cannot expect the Legion to raise this sum among themselves. That will no doubt, however, be generous citizens present who will be right glad to extend a liberal hand to the gentlemanly author and his gallant comrades. Indeed, we would not be surprised if, after the lecture in the hall to-night, the most unprovoked, cold-blooded murders we have heard of. The victim was an unfeeling, quiet, conservative man, having as few enemies as any man in his community.

LET'S EQUESCUERANUM.—The amiable-loving portion of our people will be glad to learn that this celebrated establishment, combining seven combinations, which include the Seigle's French Dragoon, Droucer's London Ambassador, Len's Broadway Circus, Grizzly Adams' troupe of acting bears from California, Forrest's trained buffaloes, the educated scrub bull from Hindostan, and Wallace's performing corps of dogs, ponies, and monkeys, to say nothing of divers extraneous attractions, will arrive in Louisville, and spread its spacious pavilion on the corner of Second and Gray streets, on the 10th of October, for one week. This is pronounced by the contemporary press East, North, and West, the greatest exhibition that has ever travelled in this country—if not in the world.

The manager, Lewis L. Bent, has long been recognized as the most experienced and liberal caterer for the public's amusement who has ever attempted the arduous enterprise, either in Europe or America, and we are glad to learn that his success this season has been immense.

We understand that a large number of recruits are daily crossing to the south side of the Cumberland river, on their way to join the rebel army. Most of them have been raised by Malone, formerly of Russellville, and who recently took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He has had a camp established near the Tennessee and Kentucky line for nearly a month past, and his operations have met with great success. The Federal authorities have paid but little attention to him and his camp, which, without doubt, contributed greatly to his success. His object, as he stated when he first established his camp, was to recruit a regiment for the Confederate service, he having been authorized to do so by General Robert S. Wager. He claims that he is nearly completed his organization, and it is presumed that he is now trying to escape into the Confederate lines with his men. Such operations do not speak much for the efficiency of the officers entrusted with commands in the rear of our advance lines, and whose business it is to suppress all such movements.

NOT HOAXED.—In mentioning the arrest of R. W. Field, the Democrat of yesterday says that some time ago he told a long story at the Jefferson County Court from the 17th to the 23d instant:

L. Underbeck to Kate Berrada. Benito Lucas to Mary Quinn. J. M. Burke to Bridget Kondon. John Huber to Magdalena Kachek. Michael McHugh to Bridget Flaherty. Robert S. Watson to Elizabeth Clinton. Henry Schubel to Elizabeth Hennberger. John Weier to O. Keebler. Levi Bryon to Caroline Donahue. John C. Wiest. Michael Fitzgerald to Mary Fox. P. T. Kilkenny to Lucia Jackson. 450 00

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.—The following transfers of real estate were made in the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson from the 21st to the 23d instant:

J. T. Sanders to John Guinan, \$8 per 200 feet in Portland Avenue. 2000 00

J. W. Stratton to G. R. Gray, 15 acres in Jefferson County. 4,500 00

G. Langmuir to Wm. T. Hawkins, 22½ per cent. of stock in Wm. T. Hawkins & Co., and Walnut. 1,000 00

J. W. Stratton to Mrs. Murphy, 20 per 150 feet on Front Street in Jefferson county. 320 00

P. T. Kilkenny to Lucia Jackson, 25 per 100 feet in Front Street. 200 00

C. COOK.—A band of mysterious persons have been issued to the following persons by the clerk of the Jefferson County Court from the 17th to the 23d instant:

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